

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1899.

VOLUME XXXIV--NO. 29.

BETTER HURRY!

Everybody was in before Xmas but you.
Don't blame us if your size isn't here when you call.
You'll be left if you let another week pass without coming and selecting one of our Cut Priced Overcoats or Mackintoshes. To those who don't know what they lose there isn't much loss; but this is a case where you will not only lose, but you will know about it. Do you think for a minute that it would be advisable to let an unparalleled opportunity slip through your fingers? If you have the faculty of seeing a particularly pointed point, you won't miss this one.

We have a few \$5.00 Overcoats at \$3.75.
Something in finer quality, our \$7.50 Coats at \$5.63.
Fine Melton Overcoats in Blues and Blacks, former price \$10.00, at \$7.50.
\$12.50 Black Clay Worsted Overcoats, best quality, Italian lined, at \$9.38.
\$15.00 Blue and Black Kerseys, Satin back and sleeve linings, all wool Serge body lining, at \$11.25.
\$1.75 Mackintoshes at \$1.29.
\$2.25 Mackintoshes at \$1.49.
\$4.00 Mackintoshes at \$2.98.

HEED OUR WARNING!
and come soon, or you may have cause to regret your delay.
Your money back if you want it.

B. O. Evans & Co.

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

Yes, yes, this we know
That D. C. Brown has made it so,
Bacon down and Sugar cheap,
And on Flour he can't be beat.

This thing we've had to see
That something done was going to be,
For those boys, six feet high,
Have packed their goods up to the sky.

All School Children say it's sense
Selling Candy at eight cents,
And old man Deck, that mighty boy,
Says he'll sell their Christmas Toy.

Floyd and Paul thinks it's rash
That they only sell them for the cash;
They credit none but honor all,
Selling both to large and small.

10 lbs. Best Soda 25c.
18 lbs. good Rice 100c.
Flour from \$2.25 to \$4.00 per barrel.

Always yours,
D. C. BROWN & BRO.

THIS IS NO FAKE!
That Jewelry Palace
—OF—
WILL. R. HUBBARD'S,
NEXT TO F. and M. BANK.
Has the Largest, Prettiest
and Finest lot of
MAS AND WEDDING PRESENTS
IN THE CITY.

Competition don't cut any ice with me when it comes to prices. I don't goods to keep. I want the people to have them. Gold and Silver watches, Sterling and Plated Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Lamps, China, Novelties of all kinds. Rogers' Tripple Plate Table Knives \$1.50 Set. A world beater.

WILL. R. HUBBARD.

TOILET SOAP!

EVERYBODY should be careful what kind of Soap they use in cold weather. You want good, pure Soap. We have one of the nicest assortments of Toilet Soap ever opened here. Use the best and you will not be troubled with chapped hands and face. Call and see us when you want nice Soap.

HILL-ORR DRUG CO.
P. S. W. give Trading Stamps except on Patent and Proprietary medicines.

Annual Report of the Penitentiary.

The board of directors of the State Penitentiary have given their report to the State printer. This embraces the annual statement of the superintendent, Col. W. A. Neal. The showing made is very creditable. The institution will pay into the State treasury \$10,000 this year, in addition to having a surplus of \$5,000, with which to meet the expenses of the first part of the year.

Following is the report of the board: To His Excellency, Wm. H. Ellerbe, Governor of South Carolina.

Sir: The board of directors of the South Carolina Penitentiary beg to submit this, their annual report for the fiscal year beginning Jan. 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1898, together with the report of the superintendent, clerk, captain of the guards, physician and chaplain. We respectfully refer you to the report of the clerk of the prison and secretary of the board for detailed statement of receipts and disbursements, but in order to eliminate the necessity of your examination of the many small transactions of the institution and to arrive at the work done we submit the following condensed report:

Receipts.....\$70,000.91
Disbursements.....65,205.47

\$ 4,795.44

Amount for unsold cotton (98)
bales.....1,500.00
Amount collectible Jan. 1, 1899.....9,325.35

Balances on hand and to be collected.....\$15,633.39

We have authorized the superintendent to pay to the State treasurer \$10,000, which will leave a balance to the credit of the institution of \$5,633.39. The institution has suffered this year along with the other farms of the State in short cotton crops and low prices. Rains during the summer months cut the crop down and the excessive rains during the fall made the staple of poor grade. In mapping out the crop for 1899 we are arranging to reduce the cotton acreage about 50 per cent.

By reducing the cotton acreage to the above extent we think we will be able to carry out our policy of supplying the institution with such produce as can be raised on a farm, such as corn, peas, oats, hay, syrup, barley, flour and small truck. We have, through committees, taken stock of property, produce, etc., of the institution, a statement of which is included in our report.

We are pleased to report that the institution is on a firm and permanent basis. By referring to the report of the last eight years you will find that the institution has paid out in cash for the purchase of real estate and equipping the same, rebuilding the hospital mill (which was burned down in 1894) double the original size, together with other permanent improvements such as sewerage, fire protectors, barns, etc., amounting to \$108,049.38. In this way the profits of the institution have been absorbed. In the future we feel certain that the institution will be able to turn over to the State in cash a nice sum annually. We have furnished on the other State institutions money, labor, etc., amounting to about \$75,000.

We believe the State's property in Kershaw and Sumter counties, with the amount of dams, ditches, terracing, etc., which is not included in the above to be worth fully \$100,000.

Our duties as directors have been materially lightened by the efficiency of the corps of officers who compose the management of the different departments of the institution. We are proud to say we have always found them capable, painstaking in their duties and gentlemanly in their deportment.

Wishing you a happy New Year and thanking you for your assistance in our duties as officers of your administration and your uniform courtesies to us as individuals, we are, respectfully,
T. J. CUNNINGHAM,
J. H. WHARTON,
S. P. J. GARRIS,
W. O. TATUM,
J. H. BLACKWELL,
Board of Directors.

Col. Neal's report is as follows:
To the Hon. Board of Directors of the South Carolina Penitentiary.

Gentlemen: I herewith submit to you my annual report for the year 1898:

We had confined in penitentiary and convict camps one year ago 728; received from the courts 280, escaped convicts recaptured 14; making 1,017. Discharged by expiration of sentence 165; pardoned 12; escaped 20; deaths 31; killed while trying to escape 3; accidentally killed 1; returned to jail by order of the court 1; total loss 233, leaving in confinement Jan. 1, 1899, 784, which is an increase of 61 for the past year. For a more detailed statement as to the prisoners I would respectfully refer you to the full and explicit report of Capt. E. H. Westfield in his report for the year just closed.

The general health of the institution has steadily improved for the past five years, since the fine sewerage system has been inaugurated, better clothing and food and more comfortable prison quarters furnished. The hospital has been put in good shape and will compare favorably with any hospital in the country. I am glad to say the death rate has been reduced for the past five years more than 50 per cent. This is a feature of improvement we are proud

to note. Prisoners sentenced to the penitentiary should be treated as prisoners, but we have no right to so treat them as to make them physical wrecks when discharged. Our motto has ever been treat the prisoners humanely, feed and clothe them well, give them comfortable quarters and make them work for their support, not to tax the honest labor of the State to keep them up. For a more full and explicit statement of the health condition of the institution I would refer you to the report of Dr. D. S. Pope.

We have regular service each Sabbath morning in the chapel, conducted by our worthy chaplain, Rev. A. Pope Norris. Also Sunday school exercises every Sunday afternoon, conducted by Mr. C. D. Stanley and his lady assistants. I want to thank the Sunday school people for their work and will be glad to help them in any way possible in their work. We hope they will continue from year to year, feeling that the Sunday school work has done much towards making the prisoners satisfied and contented. Each Sunday all the prisoners are given as much liberty as good discipline will allow. For a more explicit statement of the moral and religious condition of the prison I refer to the report of Rev. A. Pope Norris.

We have some years ago inaugurated a plan of allowing all prisoners under 18 years of age to sleep in one ward of the hospital, giving them all the liberty they want until 9 o'clock with one intelligent prisoner with them to keep the young straight. No person under 18 years of age is allowed to stay in the prison building. They have no contact with the old and hardened criminals. This reform was instituted five years ago with very satisfactory results.

The institution is out of debt, with cash on hand and in sight amounting to \$15,633.39. We have had a very unsatisfactory year agriculturally, short cotton crop, bad quality and low price, but taking all in all we ought to feel satisfied as we will be able to make ends meet this the worst year for farming operations, so far as clear money is concerned, in the history of the institution. However, I would recommend that the board authorize the payment of \$10,000 to the State treasurer within the next 30 days or as soon as we will be able to make collections and sell what cotton we have on hand. We can pay the State treasurer \$10,000 within the next 15 or 20 days and have \$6,000 or \$7,000 to use in the next year's operations.

Allow me to thank the board of directors, each and every one, for their kind treatment and advice given during the year, as well as all the officers of the institution. For a full and complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of the institution allow me to refer you to the complete report of Mr. R. E. Barris, our competent and painstaking bookkeeper.

I hope the board will give in their report a full and complete statement of the Lexington, Reed and DeSausure farms for the past year. The farming operations have not been as we would have liked for them to have been for the past year owing largely to unfavorable seasons and low prices. We have made fairly good crops, but the cash realized for the same has been much less than in any year during my connection with the penitentiary. I want to call the attention of the board to the fact that all the real estate has been paid for and farms thoroughly equipped. Therefore we may readily expect to be able to turn over to the State from \$10,000 to \$20,000 annually. All which I respectfully submit.

W. A. NEAL,
Superintendent.

A Demagogue's Act.

The unanimity with which Confederate Veterans' camps from New York to Texas and from Oregon to Florida have condemned and spit upon the proposition of Marion Butler, who by a strange dispensation of Providence is a United States Senator from North Carolina, will refresh the fading faith of many in genuine manhood. Butler pops up in the Senate and asks the Federal government to pension Confederate Veterans.

Who commissioned Butler to speak for Confederate Veterans, or to ask anything in their name? He does not belong to their glorious company, and few of that company in North Carolina would speak to Butler on the public road. They regard him as a renegade from those principles which lie far deeper than the issues raised by the Civil war. They look upon him as an enemy of decent, clean and capable government.

Therefore, when he comes up with the audacity of a bribe for their favor in the shape of his Confederate pension bill, they all feel like kicking him. Butler has mistaken the audience to which he attempted to play.—*Atlanta Journal.*

T. B. Rice, a prominent druggist of Greensboro, Ga., writes as follows: "I have handled Dr. Pitts' Carminative for eight years, and have never known of a single instance where it failed to give perfect satisfaction. Parties who once use it always make permanent customers. We sell more of this article than all the other Carminatives, soothing syrups and colic drops combined." For teething children it has no equal.

Home Folk in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Representative Latimer has been notified that his seat in the next Congress will be contested by Mr. R. R. Tolbert. Unfortunately for Mr. Tolbert, he has not complied with the law in filing his notice of contest, and he may have to plead for a special Act of Congress to have his case considered. The law requires that a notice of contest must be filed with the contestee within thirty days after the official returns of the election are declared. The result of the last Congressional election in South Carolina was announced November 26. Under the law Mr. Tolbert should have served notice on Mr. Latimer not later than December 26. As a matter of fact his notice was not delivered to Mr. Latimer until December 28, just two days too late to come within the provisions of the law on the subject.

On his way back to Washington, Mr. Latimer stopped at Greenwood to make a personal investigation of the situation there, growing out of the recent trouble over the Tolbert family. He attended a citizens' meeting held at Greenwood, which was called to allow the leading people of that vicinity to announce to the world that they are opposed to lawlessness and other brutalities, which have recently been charged up against the citizens of that community. Mr. Latimer said he made a speech to the people, in which he heartily approved the sentiments expressed in the resolutions adopted, setting forth that it is the desire and intention of the people of Greenwood to see the rights of all citizens enforced and law and order maintained, without regard to the color of the offenders.

Mr. Latimer said he found a very general feeling against the Tolberts at Greenwood, but there is a disposition to permit them to return home provided they are willing to accept the universal verdict in that section to the effect that white people must rule. Some of the members of the Tolbert family have accepted the situation and are back in their former homes, well received and respected by their neighbors. Mr. Latimer says he believes the other Tolberts will be allowed to return if they are disposed to make a declaration to the effect that they are prepared to submit to white man's rule in that section.

Mr. Latimer says there is another cause for discontent and embarrassment not attributable to the Tolberts. There are certain men who seem to have formed a combination to drive all the colored labor from that section of the country. Owing to the driving out of the colored labor, the owners of the farms are unable to raise their crops, hence their lands become almost valueless and the anti-colored labor combine seeks to get possession of the discarded lands at a figure far below their real value. Some well known citizens in that vicinity are said to be interested in the combine and the situation is full of danger to the interests of the more law-abiding citizens, who are in a measure dependent upon colored labor to work their farms.

Mr. Latimer says he is as much opposed to negro domination as any man in South Carolina, but he realizes that the law-abiding citizens are placed at a decided disadvantage in the estimation of the national authorities at Washington by the indiscreet actions of certain men in the State, who are endeavoring to drive the colored labor out of the State. Exaggerated reports of these transactions are brought to Washington and poured into the ears of members of the Republican Administration, all of which are used to the disadvantage of the Representatives in Congress from South Carolina, and also to the detriment of the citizens of the State, who are interested in the growth and progress of the country.

It is understood that the President has received a number of communications from the vicinity of Greenwood on this subject, and he has expressed a desire to have the subject fully investigated. Mr. Latimer stopped at Greenwood purposely to inform himself as to the true conditions there, for it is his intention to have an interview with the President on this subject. Mr. Latimer says he realizes that the subject is one that should be handled with great delicacy, but he is confident that if the people of the Greenwood district will carry out the spirit set forth in the resolutions they adopted at the recent mass meeting the Administration can be made to take a clearer and more satisfactory view of the situation.—*News and Courier.*

—Simon Guzenheim, a Colorado millionaire, who got married the other day, in New York, celebrated the event in good style. He telegraphed a reverend friend to provide a Thanksgiving dinner for the poor of Denver, who could not provide a good dinner for themselves, and the friend provided a "jam-up layout" for 6,000 people, who enjoyed Mr. Guzenheim's hospitality.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any cure of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the past 15 years, and he has been perfectly honorable in all his business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.
W. & T. TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
W. L. KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It is absolutely safe, free, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Swear Not At All.

A curiously dramatic story has been recalled by the death of the Rev. John R. Aldger, D. D. It illustrates both the ingenious ploy of the man who is now dead, and the fatal results that sometimes instantly follow profanity and ungodliness. It further demonstrates that Dr. Aldger's religion was of that heroic type that dated right back to the middle ages, when conditions were encountered, to him every place was the right spot at which to unfold the banner of the Church and make a stand for right. The incident alluded to took place in the northern portion of this State at a time when, during the Civil war, the ravages of the Federal army had been complete. Sherman's horde of soldiers, with their attendant stragglers, had invested the Piedmont section. Bands were being made in all directions. Houses were daily looted and then burned. Stock was being driven off, old men were openly insulted and even the women and children were shown no consideration by the invaders. Dr. Aldger then lived near Pendleton and was in the very storm center of the depredations. Day after day his home escaped ravage, and a hope that the owner's calling would render his roof tree free from pillage had begun to be entertained. Expectation was in error, however, for nothing that could be removed or destroyed was overlooked by the men who had stubbornly fought their way southward to be transformed into spoilsmen of a very low character when the goal for which they had striven was finally reached.

One day a party of raiders belonging to Gen. Stoneman's cavalry were attracted by the house, which had thus far enjoyed immunity from spoliation. Thither they directed their way and proceeded to take everything that was of value. From garret to cellar the old home was sacked by the soldiery in such a boisterous manner that the ladies were frightened and the servants rushed from the premises. Profanity was falling from the lips of the men in showers, the most obscene language fairly flowed from them and dirty epithets were applied to everyone whom they encountered. It was this profanity that stirred the soul of Dr. Aldger. He stepped boldly forward and, looking the ruffianly captain squarely in the eyes, said: "Sir, I have not objected to your thefts and the other indignities that you have heaped on my home and family. I suppose that I am compelled to bear such treatment in time of war and have consequently held my peace. But you have no right, sir, to use the profanity of which both you and your men have been guilty, and I consider it my duty as a Christian and the head of this house to object."

This simple speech wrought the great brute up to a point of frenzy. He swore more violently than ever, unheard of profanity welled from his obscene mouth as he threatened the old gentleman with personal injury for having dared to suggest that it was wrong to take in vain the name of the Creator. A strange denouement resulted. The soldier when in the paroxysm of rage had worked his body until his pistol was loosened in his holster and fell to the ground. There was a sharp report, a cry of pain, the profane officer reeled and fell to the ground, dead. The bullet had gone straight to the heart that knew no respect for man or reverence for God.—*News and Courier.*

The Second South Carolina.

The Second South Carolina boys this morning made the biggest demonstration of any of the regiments which have left Savannah for Cuba. The boys seemed to have made preparations for the grand march from the camp through the streets down to the Gordon wharf, where they boarded the transport Roumania. They carried transparencies and many were provided with small United States flags with which they ornamented the barrels of their rifles. Others carried the stars and stripes in their hands which they continuously kept waving at the large crowd which had turned out to see them off and to wish them a safe voyage. It was 9:30 o'clock when the regiment passed through Ball street at route step and the sidewalks were thickly lined with people, who vociferously cheered the departing soldiers. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the Carolinians in appreciation of the compliment, noisily saluted them with their joyous company cry.

The boys were all in good humor and happy spirits. They regretted leaving Savannah, where they were the recipients of so many marked attentions, but they were anxious to get to Cuba, which was their objective point when they enlisted.

About halfway of the regiment one of the soldiers carried a large-sized transparency on which was printed, "We shall never forget the good people of Savannah." One of the privates was followed by his mascot, a small sized black and tan terrier, which was covered with a brown blanket. On the blanket was inscribed, "To hell with Jacksonville, three cheers for Savannah." The innocent canine, walking along, attracted considerable attention and the sign he bore provoked both laughter and cheers from the crowd. Other boys carried along with them in their arms for mascot game roosters, and there were countless cats and dogs taken along.

The Second South Carolina is a popular command and Col. Willie Jones and the various officers of his regiment made many friends in the city, who regretted their leaving.—*Savannah Press.*

STATE NEWS.

The State penitentiary has been directed to pay \$10,000 into the treasury on the 16th of January.

The Chester Reporter states that Rev. E. P. Harrison, of the South Carolina Conference, was recently robbed of \$200.

The Southern Christian Advocate has been moved to Columbia and will hereafter be published by the State Printing Company.

The Legislature will elect a Superintendent of the State Penitentiary on the 17th instant. There are a number of candidates for the position.

Last Sunday night the store of Hagood & Co., at Esley, was entered by a burglar, who proved to be Wm. Groves, a negro, who was soon arrested and committed to jail.

The bank of Marion, S. C., has wound up. It is solvent, with a considerable amount of undivided profits on hand. The stockholders have concluded to go out of business.

Chesterfield Court House is probably the only county seat in the State that has not a single lawyer living in it. Hon. E. J. Kennedy was the only one and he died on Christmas day.

Adjutant General Floyd announces that John D. Frost, Jr., of Columbia, will be appointed assistant Adjutant General. Mr. Frost was adjutant and major of the 1st Carolina.

The contract has been let for the erection of a new Alumni Hall on the Campus of Furman University at a cost of \$15,000. Work is to begin March 1st. It will be a large and commodious two-story building.

The Supreme Court in the Lee county case has decided that the commissioners of election had their duties defined and so did the General Assembly, and it was not one of the duties of the General Assembly to declare an election.

Governor Ellerbe has received letters from the clerk of court of Sumter county saying that smallpox is prevalent in the Maysville and Lynchburg sections of the county. The disease is confined to the negro farm hands so far.

John L. Westmoreland, one of the oldest, most widely known and most highly respected citizens of Greenville county, died Friday night at his home near Locust. If he had lived until February 1st he would have been 91 years old.

Capt. O. Barber, the father of Attorney General Barber, died at his home at Richburg on the morning of December 24th, in the 69th year of his age, from the effects of a paralytic stroke which came on him while on his farm the day before.

Judge Brawley has appointed Messrs. James P. Redding and E. C. Hesse permanent receivers of the American Savings Bank in Charleston. The bank is in a hopeless condition and the depositors will lose heavily. South Carolina should have a bank inspector.

Coroner Rivers, of Charleston county, held eight inquests last year. Most of the cases were plain killings, although quite a number of the deaths investigated were the results of accidents. And there was no one sentenced to death in that county last year. The worst criminals escaped arrest by flight and concealment.

C. Q. Scruggs, of Spartanburg, demanded the return of \$1,000 worth of liquor seized from him as an original package dealer. He was indicted, but the grand jury found no bill. Mr. Miles recommended the payment of the bill, as the whiskey had been used. The board agreed to pay the original cost of the liquor, about \$900.

The patriotic people of the Cowpens battle ground section of this county are clearing off the old ground preparatory to celebrating the 119th anniversary of the battle of Cowpens on Tuesday, January 17. They are aiming on that day to take such steps as will secure the proper observance of the day in the future. Col. H. P. Griffith has been requested to address the people on that occasion. All are invited, descendants of the Revolution especially.—*Gaffney Ledger.*

Col. John P. Thomas, in his report as State historian, shows that he has gotten complete records of Confederate soldiers from this State. Col. Thomas visited several parts of the State and where rolls were not in existence, through the memory of men and officers of the various companies a complete list was obtained. Besides this he obtained many other documents of historical interest relative to the part played by this State in the great war.

—Usually the louder a man talks the less it amounts to.